

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

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WHOLE NUMBER 249.

BLOCKADE FORMS ARE NOW CHANGED

Old-Time Method Holding Warships Close to Enemy's Shore Obsolete.

SUBMARINES KEEP THEM OFF

So the Indefinite Area of Operations Set by the Allies May Be Construed as "Legal"—Washington Considers the Future.

Washington, March 22.—That the old-time form of blockade by warships close to an enemy's coast became obsolete with the development of the submarine and that the indefinite area of operations set by the allies in their plan to starve out Germany properly might be construed as "legal area," was the opinion in certain administration quarters.

To Protect Nation's Right.

There was apparent a tendency to agree that the British attitude had some merit, but at the same time high officials intimated that the government did not propose to let any right of the nation's shipping go unprotected. It was indicated that the further efforts of the United States would be directed largely toward the prevention of the allies from barring access to neutral ports or coasts of neutral countries.

This change in attitude, as indicated in authoritative quarters, was said to be the result of a close study of the situation from all angles with a thought to the future course of the United States should this country find it necessary to go to war in the years to come. In this connection, the maritime experts of the navy have been called into consultation with the legal and diplomatic officers of the government.

It still is maintained that the declaration of London furnishes a basis for the American protest against interference with neutral shipping, but the impression prevailed in circles close to the administration that the forthcoming note to Great Britain would take exception chiefly to the methods which the United States regards as contrary to law, of enforcing the blockade, and not so much to a protest against the "order-in-council" itself.

Future Is Considered.

This, it is understood, will be for the purpose of establishing strong ground for claims for damages for any injury to American interests. At the same times it was pointed out that the United States will have a large part in the formation of any new principles of international law that may spring from the present European conflict, and her attitude in the present case should be directed in part by these considerations.

BATTLE CLOSE TO SHORE

British Shells Fired at Cruiser Dresden Damaged Houses on Land—Residents Paid Indemnity.

Valparaiso, Chile, March 22.—The sea fight off Juan Fernandez islands which resulted in the sinking of the German cruiser Dresden by three British ships took place so close to shore that houses on land were damaged by shells, according to members of the crew of the schooner Argentina, which has just arrived here from the scene of the engagement. Sailors on board the Argentina said that on Sunday morning at eight o'clock the schooner was anchored near the Dresden, between the cruiser and the shore, when the English ships appeared. The commander of the Dresden immediately began preparations for battle. An hour later the English ships opened fire, but the Dresden got in only 13 shots before she was helpless. The commander of the English squadron went ashore, it was said, and paid the residents indemnity for the damage done by British shells.

DRIVE TOWARD KOENIGSBERG

Success in the Memel District Convinced Russians German Troops Withdrawn From That Section.

Petrograd, March 22.—Russian troops have again crossed the Niemen river in East Prussia and are making a drive toward the German fortress of Koenigsberg, according to official advices received here. The success of the operations in the Memel district, it was stated at the war office, convinced the general staff that most of the German troops in the northern part of East Prussia have been withdrawn to other fronts and that the time is favorable to launch a new attack on Koenigsberg. Investment of the fortress would permit a continuation of the flanking movement now in progress along the Niemen river, where 150,000 Russian troops are reported to have concentrated.

Gen. Charles F. Adams Dies.

Washington, March 22.—Brig. Gen. Charles Francis Adams, attorney, historian and head of the great Adams family of Massachusetts, which gave two presidents to the United States, died suddenly at his residence here today. Mr. Adams was born in Boston May 27, 1835.

NOTED BANDIT CAUGHT



"Cundingo," a notorious Cuban bandit, the last of a long list of highwaymen who have terrorized the rural population of the island for years, was caught recently by the Cuban rural guards after a hot chase, and is now in prison.

BRITISH SHIPPING HURT

Submarine Campaign More Successful Than Expected.

Thirty-Two English Vessels Have Been Sunk or Badly Damaged Since February 18.

By JOHN G. FOSTER.

International News Service Correspondent. London, March 22.—That the German submarine campaign against English shipping had been more successful than was expected was officially admitted at the admiralty. This admission came simultaneously with an announcement that during the week ended March 18 eight British vessels had been torpedoed and sunk by submarines.

These eight vessels had a total tonnage of 22,825 tons. That most of them were small vessels does not detract from the fact that the underwater craft of the Germans are being successful.

The official announcement does not include a record of the sinking of the Glenartney, which was sent to the bottom on March 18, making nine ships sunk in eight days.

Since the Germans began their submarine campaign on February 18, 32 English vessels have been sunk or badly damaged by the submarines.

GERMANS LEAVE YSER REGION

Withdraw Troops to Re-Enforce Lines in Front of the British—Belgians Make Gains.

Paris, March 22.—Withdrawal of German troops from the Yser region in West Flanders to re-enforce the lines near Neuve Chapelle in northern France enabled the Belgian troops to gain an important success in Belgium, and their new positions have now been all consolidated. Before the attack King Albert went among his men and inspired them to the highest pitch of fervor. Belgian artillery, re-enforced with French guns, shelled the German batteries near Westende and Dixmude violently. A German battery planted in a churchyard near Dixmude was completely put out of commission by Belgian batteries. East of Steenstraete and south of Dixmude the Germans delivered strong counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed.

The German artillery, stationed between the La Bassee canal and Beauchamps in France, is shelling Neuve Chapelle and Ghenvy, where the British hold positions.

AUSTRIA MAY CEDE LAND

Rumored in Rome Diplomatic Circles That Preliminary Draft of Cession Is Already Signed.

Rome, March 22.—Reports are current in diplomatic circles that Austria had agreed to cede the districts of Trent and Friuli to Italy, and that the preliminary draft providing for the cession was signed in Vienna last week. No official confirmation of the reports was obtainable, but these circulating them declared they emanated from the Austrian embassy. Officials of the embassy refused to comment. The reports caused an unfavorable impression upon the Italian public, which is clamoring for Trieste also.

CAPTURE RUMORS CONFIRMED

American Steamer Lorenzo, Carrying Coal to German Cruiser, Taken by British Warship.

New York, March 22.—Reports of the capture of the American steamer Lorenzo by a British warship while it was carrying coal and supplies to the German cruiser Karlsruhe were confirmed here by John Bunnock on his arrival here from the West Indies. He said he saw the Lorenzo at St. Lucia, Windward Islands, in the custody of a British prize crew.

1,000 MEN LOST IN GREAT FIGHT

French and British Lose Four Big Warships in the Dardanelles.

LOSS ON BOUVET HEAVIEST

Constantinople Celebrates the Victory and Stamboul Is Gay With Flags—All Depression Caused by the Attack Has Disappeared.

By LUDWIG VON KLEIN.

International News Service Correspondent. Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, March 22.—More than 1,000 French and British sailors perished as a result of the unsuccessful attack made by the allies' fleet upon the Dardanelles forts Thursday, according to information that reached here. The heaviest loss of life was among the crew of the French battleship Bouvet and the British battleship Irresistible, both of which were sunk.

Only Three Escaped.

Of the crew of the Bouvet, numbering more than six hundred men, only three escaped, says a dispatch from Gallipoli. These were picked up by a small Turkish boat.

The Irresistible did not sink for some time after it received the damage that finally sent it to the bottom. This gave an opportunity for most of its crew of 750 men to be rescued, but many lost their lives when the ship took its final plunge.

Constantinople is celebrating. The Turkish press prints long eulogies of the work of the Ottoman defenders of the Dardanelles forts. Stamboul is gay with flags. All depression evident here when it became known that the inner forts had been attacked disappeared as soon as the magnitude of the Turkish victory became known.

According to the Turkish war office the British battleship Africa was sunk with the Bouvet and Irresistible. The three ships, it says, were torpedoed. Earlier reports stated variously that the three warships were sent to the bottom by the Turkish batteries and mines.

The following official statement was issued with additional details of the fleet's attack on Thursday and its repulse.

Sixteen Ships Engaged.

"A fleet of sixteen ironclads, including four British and three French battle ships, cruisers and several torpedo boats and destroyers, opened fire in the afternoon. A portion of the fleet retired at 3 p. m., but eight ironclads continued the bombardment until six o'clock, when all withdrew with the exception of the French battleship Bouvet and the British battleships Irresistible and Africa, which were torpedoed. Other ships were also hit hard.

"The seven-hour fight ended with success for the forts. Only slight damage was done to the earthworks."

It was stated at the war office that the defeat inflicted upon the allies' fleet had demonstrated the Turkish positions at the Narrows of the Dardanelles to be impregnable. While it is not expected that the French and British will abandon their attempts to force their way through, Turkish naval officials predict that they will wait some time before renewing the attack.

MAY FORTIFY VERA CRUZ

Consul Silliman Reports That Carranza Has Begun Extensive Preparations to Defend the City.

Washington, March 22.—General Carranza has begun extensive preparations to fortify Vera Cruz, Consul Silliman has notified the state department. Reports received in administration circles have given rise to the belief that Carranza is nearing the end of his reign as "first chief" of the constitutionalists. Rumors have reached Washington that Carranza is selling for gold large quantities of food supplies which he had stored at Vera Cruz.

The Tampico situation is being given much attention by officials. With General Villa pressing to the attack, some concern was felt for the safety of the valuable foreign oil properties, but it was believed these would be protected.

POLAND LAID WASTE BY WAR

Four Thousand Five Hundred Polish Villages in Ruins in Ten Provinces—Damage Enormous.

Petrograd, March 22.—Statistics compiled here on the losses to property in Russian Poland as a result of the German invasion, give the total number of towns and larger villages destroyed as 95. It is said that 4,500 small villages were devastated, 1,000 of them having been burned. The figures apply to ten Polish provinces. The damage is estimated at more than \$500,000,000.

Priests Are Released.

Vera Cruz, Mex., March 22.—Vicar General Paredes and fifteen priests, who arrived here from Mexico City, have been ordered released by General Carranza. They were taken from the capital city when General Obregon evacuated it.

MISS ANNE SEYMOUR JONES



Miss Anne Seymour Jones is the pretty daughter of Congressman and Mrs. W. A. Jones of Virginia, and her engagement to marry Lieut. Roland Hopkins of the field artillery has just been announced. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably be celebrated in June.

WITNESS NAVAL FIGHT

Passengers on Liner See Escort and Submarine Battle.

British Torpedo Boat in Combat With German Diver, While Big Ship Takes to Flight.

New York, March 22.—Passengers aboard the British steamer Lapland, which reached here from Liverpool, witnessed a battle in the Irish Channel between a British torpedo boat, which escorted the Lapland, and a German submarine. The Lapland, crowding on all steam, fled in a zigzag line from the combatants.

The Lapland picked up her naval escort outside the entrance to Liverpool harbor. Before the steamer sailed reports were current in Liverpool that submarines were in nearby waters. Steamer and convoy were not far from Liverpool when the torpedo boat opened fire.

The raider fired a torpedo at another vessel. Passengers aboard the Lapland watched the progress of the missile through the water and saw that it went wide of its target. No torpedo was discharged at the Lapland so far as could be learned.

Meantime the torpedo boats' guns had quickened their fire to a fusillade. The Lapland's captain ordered full speed ahead and the steamer shot forward. To dodge torpedoes and to afford the submarine a poor target, the Lapland was steered at intervals abruptly to port and to starboard in a zigzag course. Going at her highest speed, the steamer left the combatants behind and made the safety of the open sea.

FRENCH MAYOR FIGHTS DUEL

Epernay Executive and Marne Prefect Slashed in Sword Combat—Both Are Wounded.

Paris, France, March 22.—A duel with swords, resulting from a dispute about official business, was fought by M. Chapron, prefect of the department of the Marne, and Maurice Pol Roger, mayor of Epernay in the park of a country house. Chapron was wounded in the left arm and Roger in the right wrist after a long and furious encounter. The adversaries refused to be reconciled after their combat.

BLIZZARD RAGES IN BERLIN

Storm Is Reported to Have Covered Big Part of Prussia—Traffic at a Standstill.

London, March 22.—A blizzard raged Friday in Berlin and over the greater part of Prussia, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam. Traffic in Berlin and elsewhere was brought to a standstill and in the approaches to the Kiel canal there were several accidents to shipping.

PERMIT ALL WHEAT BREAD

German Officials Withdraw Decree of 70 Per Cent Maximum—100 Per Cent Now Allowed.

London, March 22.—German newspapers reaching here contain the announcement by the Berlin city council withdrawing its order that bread could not contain more than 70 per cent of wheat flour. According to the announcement 100 per cent bread may now be baked without penalty.

FEDERAL AID FOR KENTUCKY

FOUR ENGINEERS COMING TO HELP IN SUPERVISING THE ROADS.

WILL SAVE STATE EXPENSE

Assistance Also to Be Given on Bridge Plans—Gov. McCreary and Commissioner Terrell Return.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort.—Commissioner of Roads R. C. Terrell and Gov. McCreary returned to Frankfort, pleased with the success of their trip to ask for federal aid in road construction in Kentucky this year. Commissioner Terrell said the Department of Agriculture consented to detail four highway engineers for duty in Kentucky, one of whom will arrive at once. They will be assigned to designated territories each probably being given ten counties to travel over. They will supervise the road construction under the state-aid plan for the State Department of Roads, and give advice to county engineers, just as government farm demonstrators aid the agriculturists.

Besides these four field men assigned to the State, Gov. McCreary and Commissioner Terrell secured permission to send the excess bridge work to the Bureau of Highways, Washington. All bridges costing more than \$500 are built under plans and specifications furnished by the Commissioner of Roads, and this work, in addition to the highway plans under state aid, will crowd the office here. The work which can not be got out in this office without hampering its other activities will be sent to Washington. Commissioner Terrell said this will save his office the expense of three extra engineers.

Vote on Two Amendments.

Kentucky will be called upon this year to vote on two most important constitutional amendments—the working of convicts on public roads and the vital question of retaining the present antiquated, grossly unjust system of taxation—which drives capital from the state—or of establishing a system under which intangible property will be made to bear its just proportion of tax burdens. Under the present system it is within the limit to say that the owner of visible property pays not less than 85 per cent of the taxes collected, while the greater part of the remaining 15 per cent goes into the pockets of tax inquirers and their lawyers. It is true that Kentucky voted largely in favor of both amendments last year, but the will of the people was choked off by the negligence of the secretary of state in failing to give due and legal notice of the submission. That is the way the court of appeals viewed it, and Kentucky will have to bear the burden of another expensive election because of neglect on the part of the secretary.

Suggest McCreary for Commissioner.

The President received Gov. James McCreary, when in Washington at the executive offices. The governor, who was in Washington in the interest of the good roads movement in Kentucky, called with Senator James to pay his respects. There is a rumor abroad here that practically all the Democratic factions in Kentucky have recommended Gov. McCreary to the President as a member for an American Peace Commission, should one be appointed, to draw up articles of settlement of the European war. The governor is one of the fathers of the arbitration movement. Gov. McCreary announced that in all seven Federal engineers would be sent to Kentucky to instruct in all road work. Four are road engineers and the other three are bridge officers. The governor, with Secretary Bryan, attended the Pan-American conference at the Union building this morning and was shown by Director Barrett where his portrait is to hang. "I introduced the Pan-American conference in Congress and helped lay the cornerstone of the building," said he.

Governor Without Knowing It.

State Senator M. O. Scott, of Edmonson, president pro tem of the Senate, was governor for about two hours, but probably unaware of the distinction. Both Gov. McCreary and Lieut. Gov. McDermott were out of the state, the former in the east and the latter in Cincinnati delivering a St. Patrick's day address. As Lieut. Gov. McDermott remained across the river only long enough to make his speech, and then crossed back to Covington, it was not considered necessary to disturb the slumbers of the peace of the unconscious bearer of the brief dignity and responsibility by notifying him.

Kentuckians Organize a Society.

A temporary organization has been effected by several Kentucky residents of Washington. The organization has been called the Kentucky Society, with the following officers: George J. Drewry, Louisville, president; C. M. Force, Shelbyville, vice president; F. P. Farley, Barbourville, secretary, and Louis E. Halbleib, Louisville, treasurer. Committees were appointed, and it is hoped a permanent organization will soon result. The organization adopted resolutions of sympathy upon the death of John D. Wakefield.

BOMBS DROPPED BY ZEPPELINS

RAIDED PARIS AND VICINITY AND DROPPED FIFTY BOMBS—LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

British Steamer Cairntorr Torpedoed and Sunk—Shot Stops German Steamer.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris.—Zeppelin airships raided Paris and vicinity and dropped half a hundred bombs, but the damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured, but only one seriously. Several of the aircraft started for the capital, following the Valley of the Oise, but only two reached their goal. Missiles also were dropped at Compiègne, Ribecourt and Dreslincourt, but without serious result. Paris remained calm while the aerial invasion was in progress and residents of the city exhibited more curiosity than fear as to the result. Trumpets gave the signal that all lights must be extinguished as soon as warning was received of the Zeppelin's approach. Searchlights were turned upon the clouds, antiaircraft guns opened fire and aeroplanes rose to attack the Germans, but their operations were hampered by a heavy mist.

British Steamer Torpedoed.

London.—The British steamer Cairntorr was torpedoed off Beachy Head in the English Channel, and sank, according to a Central News dispatch from Eastbourne. Her crew escaped. When the steamer was struck rescue boats put out to her and attempted to tow her into port. She sank eight miles out, however. The Cairntorr was bound from New Castle for Genoa with coal. The Cairntorr was a vessel of 2,293 tons and was built in Sunderland in 1904. She was owned by the Cairn Line of New Castle.

Shots Stop German Steamer.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—The German merchant steamer Odenwald, which attempted to leave port without obtaining clearance papers, was stopped as she was passing out the entrance to the harbor by two shots across her bow from a five-inch gun and direct shots from a machine gun. She then turned and was taken in charge by the American Collector of Customs. Permission to sail was refused the Odenwald by the Collector, pending instruction from Washington. The steamer has been at San Juan since August. She was bound for European ports from the West Indies with freight and passengers, and sought refuge here.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red—\$1.58 1/2 @ 1.59 No. 3 red \$1.56 @ 1.58, No. 4 red \$1.52 @ 1.55.

Corn—No. 1 white 78c, No. 2 white 77 1/2 @ 78c, No. 3 white 77c, No. 1 yellow 77c, No. 2 yellow 77 1/2 @ 77c, No. 3 yellow 77c, No. 1 mixed 77 1/2 @ 77c, No. 2 mixed 77 1/2 @ 77c, No. 3 mixed 76 1/2 @ 76c, white ear 74c, yellow ear 74c @ 76c, mixed ear 72c @ 74c.

Oats—No. 2 white 62 1/2 @ 63c, standard 62 1/2 @ 63c, No. 3 white 62c, No. 4 white 60 1/2 @ 61 1/2, No. 2 mixed 61 1/2 @ 62c, No. 3 mixed 60c, No. 4 mixed 59 1/2 @ 60 1/2.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19, No. 2 timothy \$18.75 @ 17, No. 3 timothy \$15 @ 15.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$18, No. 2 clover mixed \$16, No. 1 clover \$17.50, No. 2 clover \$15.50.

Eggs—Prime firsts 18c, firsts 17c, ordinary firsts 16 1/2 @ 16c, seconds 16c.

Poultry—Capons, 3 lbs and over, 17 @ 20c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 15 1/2 @ 16c; young, stagsy roosters, 11c, springers, 13 1/2 @ 14c; under 22c; over 3 1/2 lbs 16c; 3 1/2 lbs and under, 17c; spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 15 1/2 @ 16c; spring ducks, white, over 3 lbs, 14c; spring ducks, white, under 3 lbs, 11 1/2 @ 12c; colored, 11 1/2 @ 12c; 8 lbs and over, 18c; old turkeys, 16c; young tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 16 1/2 @ 17c; turkeys, crooked breast, 10c; culis, 8c.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.25 @ 7.50, extra \$7.75 @ 8; butcher steers, extra \$7.50 @ 7.75, good to choice \$6.50 @ 7.40, common to fair \$5.50 @ 6.25; heifers, extra \$6.75 @ 7.50, good to choice \$5.75 @ 6.50, common to fair \$5 @ 6.75; cows, extra \$6 @ 6.25, good to choice \$5.50 @ 6, common to fair \$3.50 @ 5.25; canners \$3.50 @ 4.50.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.75 @ 6.40, extra \$6.50, fat bulls \$6.25 @ 6.50.

Calves—Extra \$8.50 @ 8.75, fair to good \$7 @ 8.25, common and large \$5 @ 8.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$7.25 @ 7.30, good to choice packers and butchers \$7.30 @ 7.35, mixed packers \$7.25 @ 7.35, stags \$4.25 @ 5.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.50 @ 6.25, extra \$6.35, light shippers \$7.10 @ 7.35, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5.50 @ 6.85.

Sheep—Extra \$6.75, good to choice \$6.25 @ 6.65, common to fair \$4 @ 6. Lambs—Extra \$8.75, good to choice \$9.25 @ 9.50, common to fair \$7 @ 9, spring lambs \$12 @ 15.

INSTALLS HIMSELF IN BELFRY

Macon, Ga.—Tuss Mixon, young Wilkinson county farmer who, several weeks ago, shot and killed Ira Bloodworth, his rival for the hand of a pretty belle of the neighborhood near Gordon, after forcing Bloodworth to alight from his wagon, get down on his knees in the middle of the road and say his prayers, has barricaded himself in the steeple of the Methodist church at Jeffersonville and is defying arrest. Mixon is well armed and has a good supply of ammunition.

Local and Personal.

Newt Perry, of Lenox, was in town Tuesday.

Noah Day, of Alice, was here on business Monday.

Born, to the wife of Bernard Whitt, March 14, a girl.

Miss Sara Dennis is visiting relatives at Ezel, this week.

Scrap paper free for the school children at the Courier office.

Jno. B. Phipps was in Frankfort the first of the week on business.

H. F. Cisco, of Mathew, visited his son, Judge A. N. Cisco, recently.

Mrs. R. M. Oakley who has been sick for several weeks is able to be out again.

J. M. and Charlie Reed, of Lamar, were in town on business the first of the week.

Meridia Mann, of Dan, visited his daughter, Mrs. Chas. D. Arnett the first of the week.

Eld. Leonard Music, of Malone, was in to see the Courier Crew while in town Tuesday.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Mr. Eubank, of Mt Sterling, was here last week on official business.

Dr. A. P. Gullett will be at Wrigley March 29-30 and 31, April 1 and 2, to do dental work.

C. F. Testerman and L. P. Haney, of Nickell, paid the Courier office a social and business call while in town attending court last week.

Attorney Finley E. Fogg, of Paintsville, attended Circuit Court here last week. He was accompanied by Mrs. Fogg who visited friends in town.

Miss Stella Cisco and Mrs. Emma Allen, teachers who were sick last week and unable to attend their duties at school, are able to be at their posts again.

The Ladies Auxiliary Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Charles D. Arnett Wednesday, March 31st, at two o'clock P. M. All members are requested to be present.

If you have anything to sell the people what it is through the columns of the Courier. If you want to buy anything advertise for it and it is in the country you'll find it.

W. G. Oakley has sold his upper farm on Pleasant Run to Mr. Horton, of Elliott county, who will move to his new home next week. We did not learn the price paid for the farm.

The following were welcome visitors at the Courier office Monday: Mrs. Elsie Bays, Misses Anna Osborne, Cleo Bays and Effie Reed; Messrs. McKinley Easterling and Jas. Kennard.

J. F. Hamilton, of Silver Hill, called in to see us while attending Circuit Court and subscribed for the Courier. The post office at Silver Hill, which was discontinued some time ago has been re-established.

L. B. Reed, who had intended to join his family in their new home in Bourbon county, was delayed on account of the tardiness of a tie inspector with whom he had business, and will not be able to go till next week.

Mrs. Ella Briggs, who was called here on account of the sickness of her sister, Mrs. C. L. Perry, who died recently, left Monday for Waco, Texas, where she will reside temporarily. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Anna Perry, who will make her home with her.

Judge J. W. Riley, of Morehead, was here last week on legal business, Judge Riley contemplates making the race for the democratic nomination for Congress from the Ninth district. He has many friends in this county who would be glad to see him enter the race.

After taking Dr. Allen's Tablets children ask for "more candy."

LICKING VALLEY COURIER

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der), business readers, political read-
ers, etc., 5 cents per line per insertion.
Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.
All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.
H. G. COTTE, Editor.

Signs of spring—the appearance of the candidates.

If a man is a fool and just happens to have sense enough to know it, he gathers consolation from the fact that he will always have plenty of company.

Farming time will soon be here—in fact is now here—but politics and the European war must be attended to first. These all-important questions must have first consideration, even if the women have to do the work.

H. V. McChesney on a State-wide prohibition platform, backed by Allie Young, Percy Halsey and Sam Shackelford is sure some political combination.—Mt. Sterling Gazette.

The republicans will think so if Mr. McChesney gets the nomination.

"I say therefore, never brood over the ills of life, because you thereby multiply them. Live through today and let the morrow take charge of itself. Imagine no evil, and thereby diminish it. If there is sweetness anywhere, find it as the honey-bee does. Be a friend to the world, do a kindness whenever opportunity offers; be quiet, calm, self-possessed and self-controlled, and then you will discover the very essence of Christianity."—Hepworth.

COMMENTS ON THE FISCAL COURT.

Some of the comments on the Fiscal Court's attitude toward the road question are caustic, even unreasonable, others are tempered with moderation and are pitying rather than condemnatory. Taken as a whole they tend to show that public sentiment is crystallizing in this county in favor of the bond issue, and that it will carry if the people are properly educated. But nothing will be gained by continually criticising the Fiscal Court. Its action is now a matter of record and if it could be undone it will not be. If the people have suffered thereby the people are to blame. The people can get what they want if they want it badly enough. When the people become sufficiently progressive themselves they will elect progressive officers. Some of the members of the Fiscal Court say that their actions reflected the wishes of the people who elected them. It may, every citizen of Morgan county is affected, directly or indirectly, by the official acts of the Justices of the Peace.

Let us repeat: If the people want progress they can get it, but until they become progressive themselves progress will not be forced upon them.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, was engineer in an electric plant in Detroit. Charley Murphy, the base ball millionaire, was a reporter on the Cincinnati Enquirer. Thomas H. Ince, the motion picture magnate, was a comic-opera comedian, glad to get \$50 a week. Charlie Weeghman, owner of the Chicago Federal base ball team and a string of restaurants, was a waiter in a quick-lunch room. And so it goes. The list could be strung out to a column's length. Therefore, when you hear a boy or a young man complain that he has no chance take him by the arm and tell him a few things. There never was a time in the world's history when there were more opportunities for a young man to push to the front. There never was a time when a little intelligence and determination would so easily provide a man with a competence in a few years. This is particularly true in the farming business—for farming is a business. The young man of today who will take hold of a farm with the idea of making it the best farm in the county and who will work intelligently for ten years, with that idea always before him, will not have to work for the remainder of his life.

SHIP YARDS ARE BOOMING.

The most remarkable change since the time of the Napoleonic wars has come suddenly in the American ship-building industry. The last day of December, 1914, closed one of the poorest years the American ship yards have had in a decade. Today every ship-building concern from Bath, Me., down to Newport News, in Virginia, is working to its fullest capacity, says the New Republic.

One of the largest companies has orders sufficient to keep 6,000 men employed full time for two to three years. Contracts have been closed for forty-eight ocean vessels, and negotiations are pending for sixty more. Prices have been advanced 15 per cent, although that fact is not significant. A British company has placed an order for the building of two ships in an American yard, a thing never heard of before, and is likely to order two more.

Apparently the American merchant marine has entered upon another period of expansion. The ships ordered and those for which marine architects are now drawing plans embrace not only passenger vessels for the coast-wise trade, but freighters for the Pacific and South American service, big cargo carriers for the transatlantic business and oil tankers to go anywhere and everywhere.

SCISSORS and PASTE

With an Occasional Cursory
Comment by the Editor.

The Wind.

Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so,
Then blow it east or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

My little craft sails not alone;
A thousand fleets from every zone
Are out upon a thousand seas;
And what for me were favoring breeze

Might dash another with the shock
Of doom upon some hidden rock.

And so I do not dare to pray
For winds to waft me on my way.

To stay or speed me, trusting still
That all is well, and sure that He

Who launched my bark will sail with me,
Through storm and calm, and will not fail,

Whatever breezes may prevail,
To land me, every peril past,

Within His sheltering haven at last.

Then, whatsoever wind doth blow
My heart is glad to have it so;

And blow it east, or blow it west
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

CAROLINE A. MASON.

Your Mission.

This was President Lincoln's favorite song, one which he endorsed when sung at a Sunday school convention in Washington in 1864:

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet,

You can stand among the sailors,
Anchored yet within the bay,
You can lend a hand to help them
As they launch their boats away.

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountain, steep and high,
You can stand within the valley
While the multitudes go by;

You can chant in happy measure
As they slowly pass along—
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver
Ever ready at command;
If you cannot toward the needy
Reach an ever-helping hand,

You can succor the afflicted,
O'er the erring you can weep;
With the Savior's true disciples
You a tireless watch may keep.

If you cannot in the harvest
Garner up the richest sheaves,
Many a grain, both ripe and golden,
Of the careless reaper leaves;

Go and glean among the briers
Growing rank against the wall,
For it may be that their shadow
Hides the heaviest wheat of all.

If you cannot in the conflict
Prove yourself a soldier true,
If where fire and smoke are thick-
est

There's no work for you to do,
When the battle field is silent,
You can go with careful tread—
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do;
Fortune is a lazy goddess—
She will never come to you.

Go and toil in any vineyard;
Do not fear to do or dare—
If you want a field of labor
You can find it anywhere.

—Mrs. Ellen M. H. Gates.

Seed Corn Should be Tested.

At this time of the year the farmer can use a few hours of time in testing his seed corn, and thereby save himself much money and labor that would otherwise be wasted. The present winter has already brought us several hard freezes, and in view of the fact that much corn was put in the crib last fall while quite moist, the planting of untested seed this spring becomes an extremely dangerous thing.

It is useless to say that it is not some trouble to test seed corn, but for that matter there is nothing worth doing that does not involve some trouble, and it is the man who is willing to "take the trouble" who usually succeeds.

The testing of enough seed to plant a fifty acre corn crop need not take more than a total of one days work for one man. It is surprising to count the ears of corn actually being borne in an apparently good corn field and then find by calculation what a small percentage that is of the number of ears that should be there. Remember again, that the missing hill, or the hill with one stalk, or with one or more barren stalks, requires just as much plowing as a good hill with two stalks each bearing a good ear.

The germination test may be performed in the following manner. First, a box twenty-four inches square and about three inches deep is made; it is filled two inches deep with clean sand, good soil or sawdust that has been well leached. The sawdust or other material should be thoroughly moistened and well packed down. Cut out a piece of white cloth to fit inside the box. Lay this off into squares with a black pencil, ten each way like a checker board, thus leaving a border of two inches around the box. This box will accommodate one hundred ears of corn, enough to plant seven acres. Number the squares from one to one hundred. Select one hundred ears desirable for planting, and arrange them in line with the butts toward you. Number little squares of cardboard from one to one-hundred. With pins or shingle nails pin these to the butts of the ears; then take six grains from each ear and lay them at the butt of the ear. Two grains should be taken from near the butt on opposite sides of the ear, two from opposite sides of the middle, the ear being revolved one-third of its circumference; and two from opposite sides of the ear toward the tip, the ear being revolved as before. Thus grains are taken from six different places on the ear. Place each of these groups of six grains in its corresponding square in the box with the butt side up and the tips pointing in the same direction. Cut out another piece of cloth just the size of the box, wet it and cover the corn without disturbing the position of the grains. Take another piece of cloth larger than the box and spread it down carefully over this. On this put an inch of wet sand, or whatever material was used in the bottom of the box. Fold the edges of the cloth back over the box, put on a cover of boards and set the box where the temperature will not fall below fifty-five degrees and will run up to about seventy-degrees. In about a week the box will be ready for inspection. Carefully remove the cover. When a square does not show six well developed sprouts, discard the corresponding ear.

Another convenient method is to take a strip of cloth about nine inches wide and mark a space down the center three inches wide with cross marks like the rounds of a ladder. These spaces are numbered consecutively from top to bottom, corresponding to the numbers on the butt of the ears. Wet the cloth and then lay the extracted kernels in the proper spaces. Fold the margin of the cloth over the grains and then roll the whole strip lengthwise. Several of these rolls may be bound together and rolled in a towel or cloth. A strip of cloth should be tied in the center and the other end placed in a vessel of water to act as a wick to keep the whole bundle moist. The bundles must be carefully unrolled.

T. R. Bryant,

College of Agriculture,
Lexington, Ky.,

Odd Bits of News.

Swoyersville, Pa.—Justice of the Peace Henry Miller, of this place, was so angry at the defiant and unrepentant attitude of a wife beater on trial before him that he peeled his coat and sailed into the defendant. When court adjourned the wife beater was so battered that his best friend would not recognize him. Also he was humble and repentant.

Fifield, Wis.—Kept alive for two days by association with two

CANDIDATES' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce
CHAS. D. ARNETT
as a candidate for the nomination for
Secretary of State, subject to the action
of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce
W. D. O'NEAL,
of Lawrence county, as a candidate for the
nomination for Judge of the 32nd Judicial
District, subject to the action of the democratic
primary, August, 1915.

We are authorized to announce
M. M. REDWINE
as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 32nd
Judicial District of Kentucky, subject to
the action of the democratic primary to be
held on the first Saturday in August, 1915.

We are authorized to announce
JOHN M. WAUGH,
of Carter county, as a candidate for the
nomination for the office of Common-
wealth's Attorney of the 32nd Judicial dis-
trict, subject to the action of the democratic
party.

We are authorized to announce
G. W. CASTLE,
of Lawrence county, as a candidate for the
nomination for Commonwealth's At-
torney for the 32nd Judicial district, sub-
ject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce
R. A. DAY,
of Maytown, as a candidate for Represen-
tative from the 91st Legislative district,
subject to the democratic primary, August,
1915.

We are authorized to announce
A. C. OLIVER,
of Wolfe county, as a candidate for the democratic
nomination for Representative of
the 91st Legislative district, subject to the
primary August 1915

We are authorized to announce
J. C. B. BARKER
of Wolfe county, as a candidate for the
democratic nomination for Representative
from the 91st district, primary Aug. 1915.

We are authorized to announce
GEORGE P. DYER
of Wolfe county, as a candidate for the
democratic nomination for Representative
from the 91st district, primary Aug. 1915.

We are authorized to announce
J. M. MAXEY,
of Yocum, as a candidate for the democratic
nomination for Circuit Court Clerk of
Morgan county, primary August, 1915.

We are authorized to announce
J. T. (Topsy) FERGUSON
as a candidate for the democratic nomination
for Circuit Court Clerk of Morgan
county, primary August 1915.

We are authorized to announce
J. D. LYKINS,
as a candidate for the democratic nomination
for Circuit Court Clerk of Morgan
county, primary August 1915.

We are authorized to announce
CORTIS K. STACY,
of Stacy Fork, as a candidate for the democratic
nomination for Circuit Court Clerk
subject to the action of the August, 1915,
primary.

bear cubs and their mother, Baby Ball, the two year-old son of a settler north of here, was found late at night recently, asleep in the underbrush and, though starving, was not suffering from exposure. The searchers saw the signs of bears near where the child was found, and old woodsmen declared that the babe was kept alive by sleeping with cubs and their mother. All that the child can say is: "Big doggie play; baby hungry."

Her Revelation.

A little girl traveling in a sleeping-car with her parents greatly objected to being put in an upper berth. She was assured that papa, mama and God would watch over her. She was settled in the berth at last and the passengers were quiet for the night, when a small voice piped.

"Mama!"
"Yes, dear."
"You there?"
"Yes, dear."
"Papa, you there?"
"Yes, I'm here. Go to sleep like a good girl."

This continued at intervals for some time until a fellow passenger lost patience and called:

"We're all here! Your father and mother and brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and first cousins. All here. Now go to sleep!"

There was a brief pause after this explosion. Then the tiny voice piped up again, but very softly:

"Mama!"
"Well,"
"Was that God?"—Kansas City Star.

Getting the News.

Day before yesterday a perfect-ly nice lady called us up and with

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The Very Best in

Groceries and Hardware

Provisions, Grocery Notions, Candies and
Fresh Fruits, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks,
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CANNEL CITY, KY.

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ing Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of
Ladies and Misses Winter Coats,
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We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

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BANK

OF CANNEL CITY, KENTUCKY

Capital, \$25,000

Surplus 25,000

Undivided Profits 7,000

"Honor Roll" Bank

Authorized U S Depository.

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M. L. CONLEY, President. JOE C. STAMPER, Vice-Pres.
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W. S. POTTS, PROP.

Famous Address

OF

Col. John T. Hazelrigg

DELIVERED JULY 4, 1875

Many of our older citizens will remember hearing the justly famous Historical Address of the eloquent Colonel Hazelrigg, and because of the historical value of it to Morgan county we have printed and bound it and offer it for sale while they last at 35 cents a copy. Address: The Courier, West Liberty, Ky.

CARL KENDALL GARLAND ARNETT
KENDALL & ARNETT
PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS
WEST LIBERTY, KY
All work guaranteed.

PAYROLL OF CIVILIZATION MET BY FARMER

WANTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.



By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a slight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain as seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around \$12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,565,000,000; mining, \$655,000,000; banks, \$200,000,000; mercantile, \$3,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off the employees of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately \$2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$920,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth \$610,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth \$440,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants, etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmers for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to curtail all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employees.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the managements of the concerns, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance, of whatever character, cut out. We will mention the full crew bill as illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system; and we recognize that such a system

is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our law-makers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state, and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of the last annual convention of our State Union, opposing the passage of the so-called 'full-crew' bill before the thirty-third legislature of Texas."

The farmers of Missouri in the last election, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off of all statute books where it appears, no legislature of this nation should pass such a law or similar legislation which requires unnecessary expenditures.

The same rule applies to all regulatory measures which increase the expenses of industry without giving corresponding benefits to the public. There is oftentimes a body of men assembled at legislatures—and they have a right to be there—who, in their zeal for rendering their fellow associates a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bow their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, while making a record for themselves, rub the skin off the shoulders of the farmer by urging the legislature to lay another burden upon his heavy load and under the lash of "be it enacted" goad him on to pull and surge at the traces of civilization, no matter how he may sweat, foam and gall at the task. When legislatures "cut a melon" for labor they hand the farmer a lemon.

The farmers of the United States are not financially able to carry "dead heads" on their payrolls. Our own hired hands are not paid unless we have something for them to do and we are not willing to carry the hired help of dependent industries unless there is work for them. We must therefore insist upon the most rigid economy.

Legislative House-Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a lull in business, we want all legislative bodies to take an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all extravagant and useless laws. A good house-cleaning is needed and economies can be instituted here and there that will patch the clothes of indigent children, rest tired mothers and lift mortgages from despondent homes. Unnecessary workmen taken off and useless expenses chopped down all along the line will add to the prosperity of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and clothe the world.

If any of these industries have surplus employees we can use them on the farm. We have a regular schedule of wages, but we pay good farm hands on an average of \$1.50 per day of thirteen hours when they board themselves; work usually runs about nine months of the year and the three months dead time, they can do the chores for their board. If they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily obtainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to \$516.00; the cost of operation is \$340.00; leaving the farmer \$176 per annum to live on and educate his family.

There is no occasion for the legislatures making a position for surplus employees of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul commences with the spirit of nature the back to the farm movement prevails.

There are two kinds of farmers. One tries to take all the advice he hears and the other won't take any at all.

The Size of the Stars.

The Italian astronomer, Signor Ferrara, has been applying the newest process of photography and microscopy to the work of measuring a few of the nearer stars.

Every star that was measured was found to be larger than the sun. Vega, the smallest, has 6.8 times the sun's diameter; Castor, 18 times; Pollux, 8.7 times; Arcturus, 10.4. The largest measured star is Canopus, which the Italian astronomer found to have a diameter 51 times greater than that of the sun.

It is believed that all the more distant stars must be much larger even than Canopus, or they could not be seen from this distance.—Current Events.

Want to Know.

The Japanese feel that they are the peers of their European allies and want to know why a little polite Oriental stealing may not be done by pagans in China when the Christian princes are holding an orgy of murder and arson, with intent to steal, on the other side of the Urals.—Courier-Journal.

Louis Kay, 122 N. LIMESTONE, LEXINGTON, KY

All the leading brands of Kentucky Whiskey, Fine Wines, Gin, Apple Brandy.

NOTICE—We pay Express charges on the following in lots of 4 quarts and over Bottled in Bond goods.

Old Tarr, Bottled in Bond\$ 1.00 per quart
Sam Clay, Bottled in Bond 1.00 per quart
Old Elk, Bottled in Bond 1.00 per quart
Cedar Brook, 8 years old 1.25 per quart
Van Hook, Bottled in Bond 1.00 per quart
Cedar Brook in Bulk, 9 years old, 117 proof 5.00 per gallon

We do not pay express charges on the following:

2-year-old Sam Clay 2-stamp goods\$2.00 per gallon
2-year-old Van Hook 2-stamp goods 2.00 per gallon
4-year-old Old Tarr, 100 proof, 2-stamp goods 3.00 per gallon
4-year-old Sam Clay, 100 proof, 2-stamp goods 3.00 per gallon
Pure White North Carolina Moonshine, 100 proof 2.00 per gallon
Bond & Lillard, Bottled in Bond 1.00 per quart
Old Tarr, Bottled in Bond 1.00 per quart
Sam Clay, Bottled in Bond 1.00 per quart
Old Elk, Bottled in Bond 1.00 per quart
Old Taylor, Bottled in Bond 1.00 per quart
Chicken Cock, Bottled in Bond 1.00 per quart
Cedar Brook, 8 years old 1.25 per quart
Van Hook, Bottled in Bond 1.00 per quart
Cedar Brook in Bulk, 9 years old, 117 proof 5.00 per gallon

APPLE BRANDY
Pure Kentucky Apple Brandy\$ 4.00 per gallon
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Stone Root and Gin75c qt. 3.00 per gallon
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WINE
Virginia Dare65 per quart
Sherry Wine75 per quart
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SPECIAL PRICES ON CASE LOTS

BRAND	Case of 4 full Quarts	Case of 6 full Quarts	Case of 8 full Quarts	Case of 12 full Quarts	Case of 24 full Quarts	Case of 48 full Quarts
Old Tarr	\$3.20	\$4.80	\$6.40	\$9.60	\$19.20	\$38.40
Old Elk	3.20	4.80	6.40	9.60	19.20	38.40
Sam Clay	3.40	5.10	6.80	10.20	20.40	40.80
Old Taylor	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	24.00	48.00
Chicken Cock	3.75	5.60	7.40	11.00	22.00	44.00
Cedar Brook, 8 years old	4.75	7.15	9.50	14.25	28.50	57.00
Van Hook	3.10	4.65	6.20	9.30	18.60	37.20
Bond & Lillard	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	24.00	48.00

HOW TO REMIT. Send bank draft, post office or express money order. Don't send cash in an envelope unless registered. Personal checks are subject to collection before shipment is made, if party ordering is unknown to us. Don't send postage stamps.

QUICK DELIVERY All packages sent same day order is received. We ship in plain strong boxes, bearing no advertising matter on outside and always securely sealed.

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Louis Kay, 122 N. Limestone, Lexington, Ky.

Enclosed find.....for \$.....
(Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order)

in full payment for.....

(Very important that we have your correct postoffice address)

Name.....

Express Office.....

Post Office.....

County.....State.....

Write your name and address plainly.

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We can now ship our goods BY EXPRESS to any point in Kentucky.

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Deposits over Half Million
Solicits Your Accounts
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Cures Cough, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Elderly people use Dr. Miller's Laxative Tablets because they are mild.



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A Complete Line of Gents' Furnishings and Notions

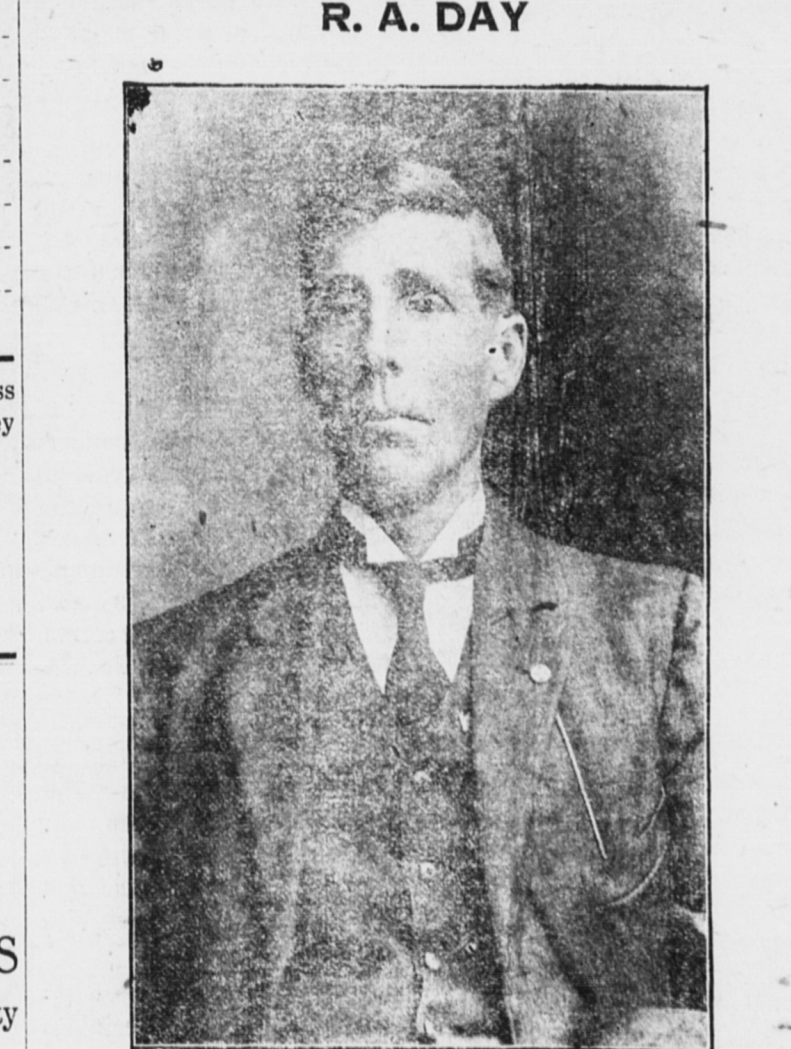
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My line of Candies is still complete. I buy regularly and keep my line fresh. I still have a nice line of fancy box candy (chocolate) and keep it in stock all the year. Boys, don't fail to take your girl a box of chocolate often.

D. R. KEETON

R. A. DAY



Candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative from Morgan and Wolfe solicits your support.

OHIO & KENTUCKY RAILWAY

M. L. CONLEY, RECEIVER

SOUTH BOUND No. 15. August 17, 1914.				NORTH BOUND			
17	15	STATIONS		16	18	14	
Daily	Daily			Daily	Daily	Daily	
P. M. Lv.	A. M. Ar.			P. M. Ar.	P. M. Ar.	A. M. Lv.	
2 00	8 25	Licking River	1 30			8 10	
2 12	8 36	Index	1 30			8 00	
1 37	9 01	Caney	12 55			7 35	
2 40	9 05	Cannal City	12 50		7 15	7 30	
			12 30				
2 59	9 24	Helchawa	12 14		6 50		
3 05	9 30	Lee City	12 08		6 53		
3 33	9 56	Willhurst	11 49		6 25		
4 00	10 25	O. & K. Junction	11 11		5 55		
4 05	10 35	Jackson	11 00		5 50		
P. M. Ar.	A. M. Lv.			A. M. Lv.	P. M. Lv.	A. M. Lv.	

Don't be a "dead one." Advertise.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't where to look to find it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers:
Police Judge, A. W. Smith
Attorney, A. N. Cisco
Marshal, C. T. Franklin,
Clerk of Board Trustees, Byron Cisco,
Trustees, H. G. Cottle, Chairman, T. B. Sturdivant, Jas. M. Elam, W. H. Wheeler, M. T. Womack.
Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY
County Judge, S. S. Dennis,
County Attorney, S. M. R. Hurt,
County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell,
Sheriff, L. A. Lykins,
Treasurer, W. M. Gardner,
Supt. Schools, Jas. W. Davis,
Jailer, H. C. Combs,
Assessor, A. O. Peyton,
Coroner, Ollie B. Nickell,
Surveyor, M. P. Turner,
Road Engineer, W. B. Allen,
Game and Fish Warden, John M. Perry.
County Court, Second Monday in each month.
Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.
Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Jas. R. Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month. Constable, G. M. Bellamy.
Second District, J. M. Carpenter, Omer, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, Martin Mannin.
Third District, J. M. Gevedon, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, S. R. Amyx.
Fourth District, B. F. Blankenship, De-mund, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month. Constable, M. C. Harper.
Fifth District, W. C. Taulbee, Insko, Ky., Friday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. E. Bentley.
Sixth District, T. S. McGuire, Caney, Ky., Saturday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. J. Griffiths.
Seventh District, D. M. Cox, Moon, Ky., Wednesday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, M. G. Wolfenbarger.
Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, Bruce Perry.
COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
Jas. W. Davis, Chairman.
Educational Division No. 1, Jas. H. Lewis.
Educational Division No. 2, L. G. Murphy, Sr.
Educational Division No. 3, Moses G. Lacy.
Educational Division No. 4, W. M. Con-
Meets Second Monday in each month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit Judge, M. M. Redwine, Sandy Hook, Ky.
Commonwealth's Attorney, John M. Waugh, Grayson, Ky.
Circuit Court Clerk, R. M. Oakley,
Trustee Jury Fund, G. W. Phillips,
Master Commissioner, S. R. Collier,
Deputy Master Commissioner, J. D. Lykins,
Morgan Circuit Court begins Fourth Monday in June and Third Monday in March and November. 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James B. McCreary.
Lieutenant Governor, Edward J. McDermott
Secretary of State, C. F. Crevelius.
Attorney General, James Garnett,
Auditor of Public Accounts, H. M. Bosworth,
State Treasurer, Thomas S. Rhea.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Barksdale Hamlett,
Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, J. W. Newman.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Robert L. Greene.
State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Chas. D. Arnett.
Representative Ninety-first District, E. F. Cecil.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice
Judge J. P. Hobson, Elizabethtown,
Eastern Division
Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle
Judge J. B. Hannah, Sandy Hook
Judge T. J. Nunn, Madisonville
Western Division
Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green
Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville
Judge Charles Cyrus Turner, Mt. Sterling
Commissioner of Appeals
William Rogers Clay, Lexington

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.
Vice President, Thos. R. Marshall, Indiana.
Sec. of State, Wm. J. Bryan, Nebraska.
Sec. of Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, N. Y.
Sec. of War, Lindley M. Garrison, N. J.
Attorney-Gen., Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.
Postmaster Gen., Albert S. Burleson, Tex.
Sec. of Navy, Josephus Daniels, N. C.
Sec. of Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Cal.
Sec. of Agriculture, David F. Houston, Mo.
Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, N. Y.
Sec. of Labor, Wm. B. Wilson, Pa.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice
Edward D. White, Louisiana.
Associate Justices
Joseph McKenna, California
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts
William R. Day, Ohio
Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee
Charles E. Hughes, New York
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming
Joseph R. Lamar, Georgia
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

Eastern District of Kentucky
Judge, A. M. J. Cochran, Maysville.
LEGISLATIVE
U. S. Senators: Ollie M. James,
Johnson N. Camden
Congressman 9th Dist., W. J. Fields.

SCHOOL NOTES.

BY ANNA MITCHELL.

As the "Spring time" has come let us be the first to wish the Season's Greetings.

Last week's calendar was full to overflowing. On Wednesday night the meeting which has been in progress for a bout a month closed, and we trust that the pupils will be encouraged to burn the "mid-night oil" so that we may all work together during the remainder of the school as the last two months are so very important.

On Tuesday night the class of the second year High School saw "Ivanhoe" in the "movies" and as we were studying it in the class it was highly appreciated by us. Many of the pupils availed themselves of the opportunity and a happy hour was enjoyed. On Friday evening "The High School Literary Society" gave a very enjoyable "Moot Trial" for the benefit of athletics, from which a small sum was realized.

The rank and file of the Republican party would not follow them. The 1912 revolt had its theatrical aspects, but it was not all stage comedy. The republican party, if it comes back to power, must be a different kind of republican party from that driven out of power.

The once highly protected gentlemen who think that the first duty of Congress is to legislate for their pocketbooks overestimate the power of money in politics. Money can do much but it cannot do everything. Otherwise they and Wall Street would still be in control of the government.

The Delmonico conferees, however generous their campaign contributions may be, will not rehabilitate any kind of republicanism. They would break the back of the most promising political organization that the mind and hand of man could devise.—New York World.

A Strong Statement.

Gov. Charles S. Hamlin of the federal reserve board makes a strong statement in a Chicago address when he says that the establishment of the new banking system at its outset rescued the country from the "most ominous condition in its history." It is too strong a statement?

We know what the situation was for some weeks after the outbreak of the war. We know what it is now or since the opening of the federal reserve system. The war caught us under the old banking system, with gold reserves scattered and subjects to the hoarding instincts of thousands of individual banks. It inflicted upon us conditions which great domestic panics had brought in the past. It imposed upon us, besides, an immense liquidation of stocks and bonds held abroad whose immediate settlement in gold was demanded. Our foreign exchanges ran up to unheard-of figures and a virtual and disorderly moratorium on maturing indebtedness to Europe sprang up as a last effort to save the gold standard.

Even this might not have availed but for the oncoming establishment of the federal reserve system so happily provided beforehand. It came, and with it a new-born confidence. Mobilization of gold reserves took the place of their scattered hoarding concerted control dislodged a banking and individual scramble without control, goods began to move out instead of gold, the foreign exchanges began to fall until they are now below the gold-import point.

What the new system has done in overcoming an unparalleled emergency is established beyond dispute. What it may yet do for the permanent commercial upbuilding of the nation we get an inkling of in the provision of a wide market for business paper through bank acceptances.

Mr. Hamlin's statement was none too strong. It was perhaps not strong enough.—New York World.

A Correction.

In reporting the court News last week the names of L. P. Haney and W. P. Haney were inadvertently omitted from the lists of the Grand and Petit juries respectively, and we hasten to make correction.

Moonshine Raid.

Deputy U. S. Collector A. D. Wells, of Mt. Sterling, accompanied by L. H. Roberts, Will McKenzie and Jas. Dennis, made a raid on White Oak Thursday night of last week. They found a 35-gallon still in operation and arrested Willie Vance and Washington McGuire and brought them before U. S. Commissioner A. N. Cisco.

The stillhouse with all its fixtures, also a quantity of malt and several hundred gallons of beer were destroyed.

Editor Gets Law License.

Squire N. Williams, editor of the Frenchburg Agitator, came up Thursday and was examined for law license before the Morgan Circuit Court. Attorneys Jno. B. Phipps and I. W. Rose were appointed to examine him, and found that he was qualified and granted him the "sheepskin."

Squire paid the Courier a visit while here.

To Frankfort.

County Clerk Ren F. Nickell and Sheriff L. A. Lykins went to Frankfort the first of the week with the Sheriff's and the Assessor's books for inspection by the Auditor of Public accounts. It seems there was an error in the recapitulation because of which Sheriff Lykins paid to the State several hundred dollars too much money and Auditor Bosworth ordered the books brought to Frankfort for examination before he would refund the amount.

Mrs. Sebastian out of Danger.

Jas. H. Sebastian returned from Lexington Saturday and reported that Mrs. Sebastian, who was operated upon at the St. Joseph Infirmary last week was improving nicely. Her condition at present is not considered at all serious.

The surgeon, Dr. B. F. Vanmeter, thinks she will be able to come home within thirty days.

This is good news for the many friends of Mrs. Sebastian who devoutly wish for her speedy recovery.

Infant Child Dies.

Garland Lee, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Gross, who live just east of town, the 19th inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. from the after effects of pneumonia.

The remains were taken to Wrigley for interment Sunday.

Lost.

A certificate representing 10 shares of the capital stock of the Morgan County Publishing Company. Certificate was transferred from T. N. Barker to H. G. Cottle March 22.

An Explanation.

We received the correspondence from Grassy Creek this week but it was either lost on the street or mislaid in the office, and after a thorough search we were unable to find it. We make this explanation in order that our correspondent may know that it was not intentionally omitted.

W. A. Duncan was called to Louisville last week to see his sister, Miss Effie L. Duncan, who is very sick. He also visited his mother, Mrs. W. H. Duncan at Lyndon, who has been very sick but is better.

Don't pass D. R. Keeton's without examining his Easter candies.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Cottle visited Mrs. Cottle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Calahan, at Wrigley Saturday night and Sunday.

The nicest line of Easter candies ever seen in West Liberty at Keeton's.

Miss Josephine Phillips, of Liberty Road, visited Miss Grace Elam last week.

See that magnificent display of Easter candies in Keeton's window?

Judge and Mrs. W. A. Young, of Morehead, was here last week.

Raney Hamilton, of the mercantile firm of Hamilton Bros., Silver Hill, was in town Tuesday and while here renewed his subscription to the Courier and left a nice order for stationery.

For fullness resulting from constipation use Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets.

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